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in 1905 when the Massachusetts General Hospital instituted the first social service department of a hospital for the purpose of making more effective its medical work. It is the object of these departments, through co-operation with the public and private social agencies of the city and through knowledge of the purposes of medical treatment administered in the hospitals and dispensaries to which they are attached, to make possible the carrying-out of the physicians' plans where otherwise financial disability, ignorance, or carelessness would prevent such results. As the writer says, it is their purpose to make of those who come to the hospitals physically dependent, people who will be self-dependent in every respect. The record of accomplishment which she gives is a very interesting one, as are also the possibilities for future work. There is especial significance in her statement that this work is more satisfactory than much of the general social work, because the worker here feels that something is being done, at least for the physical ills of her charges, so that she is not so constantly confronted with the consciousness of a miserable situation which she is absolutely powerless to alleviate. Yet this is true in only certain phases of the work; in others, such as cases of habitual alcoholism, little success has been attained.

Studies in Trade Unionism in the Custom Tailoring Trade. By CHARLES JACOB STOWELL. Bloomington, Ill.: The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, 1913. 8vo, pp. 166.

The writer prefaces this thesis with the statement that it is intended to form the basis for a more extended study in the same subject. One might well wish him to venture such an undertaking with the great amount of information which is here stored in its crude state. The appendices and statistics, which begin on p. 79, contain very interesting and suggestive data covering practically the whole period of organized labor in the tailoring trade. Yet comparatively little use has been made of them in the interpretative portion of the study. On the other hand, the whole first chapter is given over to a history of the tailoring trade which deals largely with early English conditions not exactly relevant to a study of trade unionism. On the whole the most satisfactory part of the book is the appendices where occasional interpretative notes give some insight into the instructive possibilities of such a study.

Modern Cities. By HORATIO M. POLLOCK and WILLIAM S. MORGAN. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. x+418. \$1.50 net.

In this interesting and instructive volume the authors have tried to give us "the best modern features and ideals of municipal life without burdening the pages with details." The discussion of the rapid growth and development of our modern cities is followed, naturally, by consideration of the problems that arise therefrom, such as city-planning, housing, streets, and

parks. The different forms of municipal government, and municipal home rule are then taken up along with the work of our public schools and the church in municipal life. The authors, having spent the summer of 1910 in Europe studying municipal life there, give many references to the government and management of European cities. Especially is this true in the planning of cities, parks, streets, and industrial education. As a further aid in this direction the book is well illustrated. The account is a stimulating one, interestingly written, and should appeal to the general reader.

An Agricultural Faggot. By R. H. REW. London: P. S. King & Son, 1913. 8vo, pp. x+183. 5s.

The book contains ten articles in ten different chapters, written at different times within the last 25 years, and dealing with the historical and economic aspects of British agriculture. Some of the topics are not quite up to date, but still the book is interesting reading to those who are "concerned for the well-being of agriculture."

Earlier chapters give a brief sketch of British farming from the time of William the Conqueror to the end of the Victorian period. A general discussion on rural exodus, market system, and the importance and growth of rural organization and co-operation is followed by a chapter based on the author's account, before the British Association in 1912, of the relation between the home-grown and imported food supplies of Great Britain. After showing the importance of selling stock by live-weight, the book ends in a comparison of the English and French systems of farming, as practiced on either side of the English Channel.

Money. By WILLIAM A. SCOTT. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1913. 16 mo, pp. 124. \$0.50 net.

In this little book the author attempts to state in the simplest way possible the essential functions of money, and he briefly discusses the most important questions arising from money and its uses. The book is intended for the general reader rather than the student of money. Technical terms and detailed discussions are therefore avoided. The book should be valuable to those who do not have the time to devote to a more complete study of the subject.

The Purchasing Power of Money. By Irving Fisher. 2d edition. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 8vo, pp. xxii+502. \$2.25.

The primary object of this new edition of *The Purchasing Power of Money* has been to bring the material in certain tables down to date by the addition of data for 1910, 1911, and 1912. An appendix elaborates the brief discussion in the earlier book on "standardizing the dollar" by extracts from the author's address before the American Economic Association in December, 1912.